DE ARMOND'S KICK

SETS UP THE OLD HOWL AGAINST REED'S DESPOTISM.

SPEAKER'S SARCASTIC REPLY

BEGINS WITH THE STATEMENT . THAT MR. DE ARMOND LIED.

Reminds Him That There Are Others, Besides the Member Who Wishes to Speak. With Rights and That His Kick Dates Back to 1816.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The house today, for the second time during this congress, refused to consider the Lodge immigration bill. At the last session an at tempt was made to take it from the speaker's table, but it was defeated by a large majority. Mr. Danforth, of Ohlo, chairman of the immigration committee, thought the hill would be stronger after the elections were over, but to-day, when he tried again to secure consideration, the house declined, 100 to 103, to take it up.

An interesting but brief debate on the rules was precipitated during the session by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, during which Mr. DeArmond made a speech the decadence of the privilege of debate in the house and held Speaker Reed responsible for the fact that the house had had no opportunity to adopt a new system of rules at this session. The speaker replied with a surenetic speech, in which he referred to the complaints of John Randolph in the early days of the country, to show that the same remonstran es were made then that were being hears to-day.

The pension appropriation bill was reported to the house to-day and Mr. Barney, Republican, of Wisconsin, gave notice that the would call it up to-motrow.

The consideration of the bill to incorp

orate the International American bank, which was a special order for to-day, was postponed until to-morrow.

Some miscellaneous pension matters were disposed of, when Mr. Grow, Republican of Pennsylvania the patriarch of the house, made a short historical address, by unanimous consent, upon the origin of the committee of the whole on state of the Union in which there was no limitation upon the latitude of debate. Mr. Grow's remarks caused Mr. Robinson, Democrat, of Indiana, to reproach the majority because no code of rules had been prepared for this congress. He charged that Mr. Henderson, Republican, of Iowa, had promised, when the old rules were temporarily adopted at the first session, that code of rules would be presented within

Mr. Henderson indignantly denied the charge. He pointed out that he had only TURKEYS FOR THE SOLDIERS. expressed his opinion that a new code of rules would be presented within thirty

"I urged on the committee," said he, emphatically, "and I don't want this charge thrown into my teeth now because the committee of which I am a member did not agree with me. It is a cowardly

Mr. DeArmond, Democrat of Missouri, got the floor and proceeded to contrast the condition of affairs in the house at present with the days of which Mr. Grow had spoken, when there was full opportunity for discussion. He declared that the speaker held the balance of power on the committee on rules, and it was he wao, in fact, had determined that it was better that no new code of rules should be presented and

The speaker from the chair replied to his criticism as follows:

"The gentleman from Missouri has permitted himself to make statements in regard to the relations between the speaker and the other members of the committee on rules that I am happy to state are not justified by the facts. The logse must not feel itself to have been treated to an unusual discourse upon the lack of liberty given to the citizen. It so happens in this world that there are many citizens. It so happens that, in the house of representatives, there are many members, and that, while in theory every man can occupy all the time in discourse, in actual practice he has to occupy it in subordination to the rights of every other member, to the rights of the body liself, and to the prosecution of public business. In actual practice also, the house may have noticed, that, however much despotism is exercised by the rule, there is no subject in the heavens above or in the earth beneath that has not been discussed, even in this present congress. (Laughter.)

"Now, if the gentleman from Missouri"

(Laughter.)
"Now, if the gentleman from Missouri "Now, if the gentleman from Missouri will turn to the animals of cengress, away back in 1816, during the period of liberty such as he thinks he desires, he will find that John Randolph, who certainly was heard enough to become famous for a century, was complaining about the despotism of the rules at that period and was also complaining that even the arch inquisitor himself would have been satisfied with the wickedness of them. So you see that human stature is the same in all time." (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.) The house, then, at 2:55 p. m., adjourned,

ANTONIO E. TERRY DEAD.

Was a Multi-Millionnire and the Husband of Sybil Sanderson, the Opera Singer.

PARIS, Dec. 14.-Antonio E. Terry, formerly of New York, died here to-day of liver complaint. He was twice married, his sec ond wife being Sybil Sanderson, the opera-Antonio E. Terry was one of the sons of

Senor Tomaso Terry, who left a fortune, at his death in 1886, estimated to amount from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000, to be divided among his six children. Antonio came into possession of a large sum of money in Spanish gold, a sugar plantation in Cuba and residuary interest in the estate. His first wife was Miss Grace Dalton Secar. shom he was married in New York during the year 1876, when he was 20 years of age Mr. Terry went abroad in 1887, made his home in Paris and spent much of his time traveling. After about ten years of mar-ried life Mrs. Terry brought suit for di-vorce against her husband. He met it with a counter suit and their troubles were still in the courts when Mrs. Terry died in 1897. The same year Mr. Terry married Miss Sanderson, who is a daughter of Judge Sanderson, of California. Mr. Terry was born in Cuba.

Fiscal Agency Charges Righ.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 14.—The charges of the government fiscal agents are considered here to be excessive, as they charge I per cent on all money sent to the United States, also I per cent on their own frafts from the United States. The consequence of this is that men having large sums of meney to send off prefer sending direct by steamer instead of obtaining a draft.

TO SKEPTICAL ASTHMATICS.

The truly marvelous cures of Asthma which have already been effected by Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann certainly call for notice. His preparation (Schiffmann's Asthma Cure) not only gives instant relief in the most stubborn and obstinate cases, but easitively cures, in proof of which hear what the town clerk at Cavaller, N. D., Mr. W. Sererus, says: "I was troubled with asthma for 20 years, about 8 years ago I started to use your Asthma Cure, and have pot had an attack for six years."

Packages of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure may be obtained of all druggists for 50-and \$1.00 per package or by writing direct to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 891, St. Paul,

A TERRIBLE SHOWING.

Why Men and Women Are Flocking to the Grave When the Path to Life Is Plain.

There has been more excitement and greater discussion in New York recently over the subject of quick consumption, pneumonia and sudden deaths than ever before in the history of the city. Doctors chemists, scientists have been interested in it, and the fact that more that two-thirds of all deaths arise from throat and lung troubles has intensified it. What to se has been the universal question with those who cough or have friends are coughing. The best thing upon the subject that we have seen is from the well known scientist, William T. Cutter, state themist of Connecticut. He says:

Some years ago I was asked by nunerous prominent physicians to procure a ure whiskey for medicinal purposes. I sent hem as pure a whiskey as I could get, but neither at that time, nor during the twenty neither at that time, nor during the twenty years that have elapsed since, have I found a pure article of whiskey seeming to answer in every respect what they required until I chemically analyzed Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I was surprised at the analysis. It was absolutely pure, as I never found this to be the case in any other whiskey I had examined. I consider that its absolute purity must commend it to general use and public favor."

BATTLESHIP BADLY DAMAGED. Many Repairs Must Be Made on the

Massachusetts Before She Can Go Out Again.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 .- The Herald says Naval officers believe that the battleship Massachusetts must go out of commission and practically a new keel and several new frames must be supplied to her before she will be fit for sea. This apprehension has been caused by an incomplete examination made by the naval structors and divers which showed that the keel is buckled for 240 feet and frames are twisted in about seventeen different places in that distance. These injuries are the result of the accident of last Sat-urday, when the big vessel struck a mass of rock near Diamond reef and drove

Naval officers were startled when they earned the nature of the accident to the hip. They supposed that beyond buckling of a few plates in the outer skin the ship was uninjured. They are now astonished at the fact that the big ship did not sink and was able to go to Tompkins-ville and return to the navy yard. The battleship when she struck at frame The battleship when she struck at frame number sixteen was lifted eight inches, and the weight of the ship crushed and twisted the great plates and angle from and bent the ribs of steel. The injuries extended to frame number seventy-eight, or 2% feet. The vessel listed slightly to port and the injury was more severe on that side of the keel.

keel.

The cruiser Newark was floated out of dry dock this morning, but the Massachusetts will not go in until Monday. She will not rest on keel blocks, as vessels usually do, instead, blocks will be placed under her bilge keels and she will be shored upon the sides, so as to relieve the buckled keel of all pressure. She must be relieved of her entire cargo, and naval officers believe her heavy guns will have to be taken off also. The shock of the accident disarranged the delicate muchinery of the forward turret.

Colonel Woodruff Sends Christmas Dinners to the Boys in Cubn

and Porto Rico. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-The United States oldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico will not sek good Christmas dinners. Colonel C. A. Woodruff, assistant commissary of subistence, forwarded to them by the steamer Mississuppi, which sailed at noon to-day for Santiago and Ponce, 10,000 pounds of prime furkeys and 2000 pounds of tresh prime turkeys and 2,000 pounds of fresh cranherries, which should reach them in plenty of time for their far away holiday celebrations. The birds were shipped in cold storage and will reach the company cooks in as good condition as though they had bought them off the Washington market stands, and they probably will not cost them much either.

Colonel Woodruff said that if the govern-

incw code of rules should be presented and adopted by this house.

He was exceedingly ironical in his references to the decadence of the oldtime privilege of full debate. It had become the fashion, he said, to bring in repressive rules to cut off debate upon every important question and asserted that the rules under which the house was now operating, which could not have been adopted permanently, had become permanent by the attitude of the speaker.

The speaker from the chair replied to his criticism as follows:

"The gentleman from Missouri has permitted himself to make statements in regard to the relations between the speaker and the other members of the other members of the speaker.

BONDSMEN ARE NOT LIABLE. Federal Court Decision in the Case of a Defaulting Kansas

Banker. TOPEKA, KAS., Dec. 14 .- (Special.) The civil suit against the bondsmen of J. M. Smalley, the defaulting Hiawatha banker, was disposed of to-day in the federal court. Smalley was indicted for robbing his bank and gave bond in the sum of 13,000. Smalley appeared at the time the case was originally set for trial, but the government took a continuance. Smalley then disappeared. At the next term of court his bond was declared forfelted and in due time suit was instituted against his bendamen to collect on the bond. This case was heard to-day Judge Riner held that when Smalley appeared in court the first time for trial his bondsmen were released from liability and for that reason rendered judgment for the bondsmen.

ANTI-BURGLARY DEVICE.

Kansas State House Electrician Has a Scheme for Protecting

the Vaults. TOPEKA, KAS., Dec. 14 .- (Special.) The electrician in charge of the new state house electric lighting plant has evolved scheme to make the vaults in the various offices more secure against burglars, He proposes to attach a wire to the combinations on the vault doors so that when the office help starts out for lunch or for the night it can turn the current on and charge the combination with electricity. The electrician says that a burglar could not tamper with the vault or door as the combination would be too "hot" to handle.

MASSACRE IN CONGO COUNTRY. Four Traders Killed and Eaten and Two Large Parties of Soldiers

Put to Death. BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.-Advices received here from the governor of the Upper Congo confirm the news brought by the sleamer Antwerp yesterday, that four Belgian traders had been killed and eaten by the natives of Upper Ubanghi. The governor adds that the traders' escort of thirty soldiers was also massacred, and that another detachment of forty soldiers in charge white officers, who were proceeding to sistance of the traders, were surprised by the natives and all were put to death.

FRANK KNAAK'S DILEMMA.

New Yorker Still in Jail for Referring to Kniser as a "Sheep's

Hend." BERLIN, Dec. 14.-The trial of Frank Knaak, of New York, charged with less majeste in referring to Emperor William as a "sheep's head," has been fixed for Deas a "sheep's head," has been fixed for De-cember 20. He is still in prison, ball being refused, and the United States embassy being unable to interfere in the case. The defense will prove that Mr. Knaak, on November 21, the day he is said to have spoken disrespectfully of his majesty, was intoxicated, and that when sober he al-ways spoke respectfully of the emperor.

Outlaw Mose Miller Caught.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Dec. 14.—(Special.) Deputy Marshal Lesibetter and Indian Po-liceman John L. Brown to-day brought in Mess Miller, leader of the famous outlaw gang that has been terrorizing this vicinity the past year. Miller is the last of the gang, and a reward of \$1.20 has been standing for his arrest. Brown arrested him late last night near Braggs' Station. He is charged with the murder of Thomas Madden, at Bragge, about two years age, and other crimes.

IS STILL SCOLDING

MR. VEST LETS NO DAY GO BY WITHOUT FILING A KICK.

THIS TIME IT IS PENSIONS

MR. VEST SAYS HE INDORSED CLEVELAND'S PENSION VETOES.

Declares That Pensions Are Granted for Political Purposes-Mr. Harris, of Kansas, Speaks in Favor of the Nicaragaa Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The Nicara guan canal bill held its place as the principal subject before the senate again day. Speeches were made by Messis, Harris, Money, Stewart and Morgan, Mr. Money urged postponement of the question in order to permit an opportunity for negotiations with Great Britain for a modification of the Ciayton-Bulwer treaty, and Mr. Morgan antagonized the proposition. An agreement was reached to take a vote on the Turple postponement motion to-

Other questions before the senate were: The government's pension policy and the till regarding the registry of foreign built vessels wrecked on the American coast. The senate opened with a protest on the part of Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the committee on pensions, against the practice of senators of introducing pension bills in cases pending in the pension office. He said the committee would not consider such bills, and it was useless to present

Mr. Vest again called attention to private pension bills and entered a protest against their passage without due consideration, as he said the senate was falling into the habit of doing. He called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding Illinois had furnished 6,000 more soldiers than Indiana, the pension roll for Indiana exceeded that of Illinois by \$1,500,000. He accounted for this fact on the ground that Indiana is a pivotal state, politically, saying that it was notorious that the commissioner of pensions, who was an ex-Union soldler, had granted pensions to almost every applicant in political districts

He did not contend that the Republican party was alone to blame, but knew that men of all parties were inclined to use the machinery of the pension office to further their political interests. He was cognizant of an instance in his own state in which a Democratic candidate for congress had reeived several Republican votes because he had secured pensions for the voters. He had indersed Mr. Cleveland's veto of pension bills, and while he did not want to revive the old questions he would express the opinion that the government had in this matter fallen into a most unjust and iniquitous expenditure by its ill advised legislation and through political influences, characterizing the government as an acci-

dent insurance company. Mr. Gallinger suggested that Mr. Vest, instead of scolding the senate on private bills, should propose amendments to the pension laws which would correct the abuses he complained of. Continuing. Mr. Gallinger said the committee had been considering the advisability of publishing the list of pensioners. Yet, there were objections to the plan, and he feared that, if undertaken, its only effect would be to take \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 out of the treasury to no good purpose.

The bill providing for the registration of foreign built vessels wrecked on the Amer-ican coast and repaired in the United States was then taken up at the instance of Mr. Elkins and Mr. Caffery addressed the senate in opposition to it saving the wrecked in order to secure American regis-

At the close of Mr. Caffery's remarks the registry bill went over until to-morrow and the Nicaragua causal bill was taken un, the pending question being Mr. Turpie's motion to postpone until January 16.

Mr. Harris then spoke upon the general features of the bill. He said that, as a boy, he was attached to a surveying party in the isthmus in 1859, and ever since that time he had been the zealous advocate of the general proposition that a causal should be built across the isthmus. Still, he did not consider it practicable for a private corporation to construct the canal, and he urged government ownership, but the Maritime Canal Company's charter supplied the only open door and the committee in charge of the bill had determined to enter it, with the understanding that the company was to be gotten rid of. Mr. Harris said he considered the Panama canal as entirely impracticable. He supported Mr. Berry's amendment relieving the bill of its bond provisions, saying it would greatly improve the measure.

The Clayton-Buiwer treaty formed the basis of a brief speech by Mr. Money. He advocated delay in order to afford opportunity for negotiations looking to the abrosation of the treaty as a lirst step, in this connection, Mr. Money referred to the entents cordiale existing heatween this country and England, saying that he wanted to see the two nations brought even closer together than now. Hence the importance and propriety of dealing fairly and courteously with Great Britsin in this important matter. At the close of Mr. Caffery's remarks the

Hence the importance and propriety of dealing fairly and courteously with Great Britsin in this important matter. Mr. Stewart advocated the bill us a most important step in the progress of the world, and urged senators to accept it as it stands.

world, and urged senators to accept it as it stands.

Replying to Mr. Money, Mr. Morgan said he had never claimed that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was not in full force, denying the assertion imputed to him that the treaty had vanished into thin air. He had been of the opinion that the treaty had been abrogated by the acts of Great Britain, and would still hold that opinion but for President Cleveland's recognition of the treaty, a recognition which had virtually given it a vitality that it did not previously possess. He opposed Mr. Money's proposition for opening up the subject with Great Britain. proposition for Great Britain. At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's re-marks an agreement was reached to vote upon Mr. Turple's postponement motion to-morrow, after which the senate went into

executive session.

At 5:25 p. m. the senate adjourned. Hawaiian Admitted to Practice. WASHINGTON. Dec. 14.—Paul Neuman, of Honoiulu, was admitted to practice in the supreme court to-day on motion of John Sidney Webb, an attorney of Washington, Mr. Neuman is the first of our annexed citizens to be admitted to practice before the highest tribunal of the land.

PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Duc. 12.—The following pensions have been granted: Nave been granted:

KANSAS:

Original—John C. Doodell, Mound Valley, \$6; William H. Sooke deceased: Detroit, \$6; James L. Glies, Beattle, \$5; George Morton, Vinland, \$6, Increase—Elishs C. Lyon, Ottawa, \$4 to \$5; Leander Mulliken, Columbus, \$18 to \$11; Edward Deal, Lincolnville, \$3 to \$12; Henry V. Stefman, Atchison, \$6 to \$8; John Farley, Abtlene, \$24 to \$39. William H. Bohnbaugh, Parsons, \$12 to \$17. Reissne-Alben J. Martin, Ottawa, \$8, Original, widows, etc.—Elizabeth J. Snoke, Betroit, \$6; Myrtle Buchanan, Stanton, \$6.

MISSUERI.

Original—Alexander H. Rowland, St. Louis, 56;
Emile Thomas, St. Louis, 35; William Gamewell, St.
Louis, 38, Phineas B. Jones, Nevada, 58;
Additional—Lewis Nicholson, Pedro, 32 to 56;
Renewal and reloue—John F. N. Pearl, Chilliothe, 38. cothe, 58.
Increase—James H. Routh, Swedeberg 34 to 35;
Adam Woolt, Kames City, 519 to 312; Peter Perting,
Jr. Loose Creek, 15 to 512.
Original, widows, etc.—Ann J. Railer, St. Louis, 18,
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY,
Increase—Samuel Sanders, Pouts, 36 to 512.

Almost Free Photographs.

The Kansas City View Company will rent you a \$25 to \$50 kodak at 10 cents per day, or \$1 per month. Take a kodak with you ou your vacation trip. Anyone can use one and make nice photos. We do the finishing. You do the rest. Tel. 1440. Es-tablished in 1885. 1431 Walnut.

Excursion Rates to Portland

INFANTILE PRODIGIES.

Pupils of Oakley School Trained in Quick Thinking-Great in Mathematics.

The Oakley school, situated three blocks beyond the end of the Independence ave-nue car line, is like the homes of some families that have grown too large for their accommodations. It has been added to and enlarged until it is filled with unexpected halls and doorways. A great nany years ago what is now Miss Flora Gay's fourth grade room was the Oakley There were two small rooms then and W. H. Williams, now principal of school, taught there. When Mrs. lda M. Reese became principal seven years ago, the school building had been increased to one of three rooms. To-day there are seven, not including the two-roomed annex that was erected three years ago. This was built separate from the large building o that it may be utilized elsewhere, wher the present frame building shall be a large brick structure. Mrs. Reese is still the efficient principal, and sever teachers are daily engaged in imparting to

teachers are daily engaged in imparting to the young idea "how to shoot."

The individuality of a teacher or a principal is always manifested in the pupils under their control, and it will be found that a number of schools in this city have leanings, well defined, in certain directions. This is particularly true of the Oakley school, which takes special pride in its mathematical proficiency. There are no abstruse problems in differential caucuius nor difficult logarithms, for its scholars are but little tots. But the way the boys and girls of from 6 to 10 years of age run up a column of figures demonstrates the fact that the young mind is progressing through that the young mind is progressing through a studious method of teaching, as well as le rest of the world. Upon Mrs. Mattie Wiltshire, who has

harge of the first and part of the ond grade pupils, rests the task of making a good beginning. The front board of the first grade room is filled with long columns of figures into the mysteries of adding a good beginning. The front board of the irst grade room is filled with long columns of figures into the mysteries of adding which the pupils were initiated two weeks ago. Little Frank Langan was recently called upon to demonstrate before a visitor the rapidity of the class in adding sigures, and called off the sums as fast as his tongue could move. Shortly after the visitor had left the room she was called back because some of the children felt hart at not being asked to show what they could do. Several others were permitted to add the columns accurately and correctly and they demonstrated still more clearly that rapid adding is the usual accomplishment and act the occasional at the Oakley school.

It is not particularly the knowledge of figures that is taught by this procedure, but it is intended as an unconscious incentive to quicken the thought. It is almost entirely mental in its character and all of the pupils enjoy the study.

School Notes.

A new selection of books will be sent out o the school next Friday. Miss Cora Waring, one of the substitute teachers, was a visitor yesterday at the Oakley school.

In connection with their composition work the fourth grade pupils at the Hamilton school are making some excellent illustrations in pen and ink. Miss Wells' six year old pupils at the Hamilton school have begun to write compositions with pen and ink. Their subject is a paper doll cat dressed up in ladies' ciothes.

Miss Olive Wilson's 20 music pupils at the Manual Training high school are re-hearsing every day for the concert to be given in the assembly hall next Saturday

afternoon.

The Manual Training high school orchestra met with its director. Armand Miller, yesterday afternoon to rehearse the numbers that it will play at the concert given by the music pupils Saturday afternoon. bers that it will play at the concert given by the music pupils Saturday afternoon. The substitute teachers sent out from Superintendent J. M. Greenwood's office yesterday were Alics S. Knox, Frances E. McCurdy and Etta Hill, who taught re-spectively at the Irving, Benton and Web-ster schools

The total enrollment of the Oakley school

on the part of any taxpayer to file the list may subject him to a forfeiture of \$100 to hay subject him to a forfeiture of \$100 to be city, and the estimate of value will be bade by the assessor. No personal property is exempt from taxation, and all property is exempt from taxation, and all property is liable to seizure for the tax due, lasts can be filed between the dates specified at the following places:

First ward—Drug store, corner Union venue and Mulberry street.

Second ward—Assessor's office, north side, econd thor, city bail. Fourth and Main treets.

Streets.

Third word-Diamond drug store, Federmann & Hallar, 94 Main street.

Fourth ward-Drug store, 1710-12 Holly

Prospect avenue.

Eleventh ward-Westport avenue and Washington street.

Twelfth ward-3249 Troost svenue.

Thirteenth ward-5249 Troost svenue.

Thirteenth ward-50utheast corner Fifteenth street and Jackson avenue.

Fourteenth ward-Frank N. Johnson. corner Independence and Elmwood avenues.

Viaduct Conference.

Speaker Burrows, Alderman Peck and B. T. Whipple, of the board of public works, had intended to go to Topeka to-day to confer with Santa Fe officials regarding the Twenty-fourth street viaduct, but word was received that the officials whom they were to meet would not be in Topeka, but would come to Kansas City later in

Dr. Boeber Is Sick.

Dr. Boeber, the assistant city physician, has been under the weather for several days working right along when he ought to have been at home. Vesterday after-

City Hall Notes.

A number of large paving contracts have had to be carried over till warm weather on account of the recent cold snap. Superintendent of Buildings Wallace Love is in Weatherford, O. T., where his brother, Jefferson Love, is seriously ill with pneu-monia.

monit.

The park board held a brief meeting yesterday and extended the time for the completion of the contract for grading Benton boulevard. Adam Armstrong is the contractor, and the board recently annulled the contract because he didn't begin work soon enough. This action was later rescinded and the time extended.

The Chicago Limited

Leaving Kansas City daily at 19:45 a. m. via the Chicago Great Western railway for Des Moines, Dubuque, St. Paul, Minnespolis and Chicago. A solid, steamnested, gas-lighted train, with through free reclining chair cars, drawing room steepers and dining car, whose "a la carte" service is unsurpassed.

Tourists to California And all points West. The Union Pacific is shortest line and makes quickest time the Burlington's through tourist sleeper exclusion of the Chicago Great Western tallway for St. Paul and Minneapolis. The finest avenue and Union station. Telephone 1109.

COMMISSION SAYS THAT NUMBER OF TROOPS IS NEEDED FOR CUBA.

25,000 FOR THE PHILIPPINES

LARGE FORCES NEEDED TO KEEP PEACE IN THE COLONIES.

Adjutant General Corbin Appears Be fore House Committee on Military Affairs-Refuses to Guess How Long These Forces Will Be Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-Adjutant General Corbin appeared to-day before the louse committee on military affairs. His statements attracted unusual interest b cause of their direct reference to conditions in Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philip pines, and the military requirements of which the war department was acting. As to the need of an increased army. General Corbin said that was a most serious prop osition. He proceeded: "The Cuban eva-Wade and Butler and Admiral Sampsonhas submitted a statement that, to pre serve order and restore order in Cuba, will require the presence of an army of 50,00

General Corbin said he wanted to send this recommendation in confidence to the committee, but later it was arranged that it should be submitted without confidential tion, said General Corbin, that the plan of be found that 50,000 men would not be absolutely requisite, "but we are holding (6) men in readiness to go if required,

"As to the Philippines." he went on. "General Otis, in command there, had rec ommended that 25,600 men were required there. In Porto Rico, the officers in command there say that the force now on hand is about adequate for the requirements. The present force there is 6,000. That makes 81,000 men. 50,000 for Cuba, 25,000 for Philippines and about 6.6% for Porto Rico. eaving us, with an army of 100,000, about 8,000 for reserves at home. "It must be borne in mind," said General

'orbin, "that an army in time of pcace ! like insurance. It is a preparation for an emergency. If we had had such an army ast June, there would have been no such oss of life as occurred." "Do you think 50,000 for Cuba a conser

rative estimate?" asked Mr. Jett, of Illi-

"I think it is," answered the general. "And how long will that last?" asked Mr.

"! wish I could say," answered General Corbin, "but no man can say. You can not view conditions in Cuba as you can in thio or Pennsylvania. For 100 years the people there have been accustomed to be ruled by force. The officers there fear that, with these conditions and habits, if troops are not there, trouble may occur." He went on to show how the Spanish so: dier had ruled throughout Cuba, forming even the rural police forces and the mu-nicipal police force at Havana.

As to the trouble which had occurred in Porto Rico, General Corbin said it was not due to a disposition to fight the United States, but to a tendency in certain classes—wandering outlawing bands—toward dis-order.

transferred to other schools.

The pupils of Miss Roberta Brinkly's fourth grade room at the Oakley school have decided to carry on a correspondence with the school children of Sweden, England, Artice, Ireland, Germany, the Philippines and Cuker, Some of the children have relatives Wing abroad:

Four hundred and thirty hooks have cirrulated from the library sub-station at the Oakley school during the past month as compared with the 250 of the month previous. Of the present collection, Butterworth worths of Tiber present collection, Butterworth worths of Tiber present collection, Butterworth worths of the Golden River. Hawthorne's "Snow Image, and the "Golden River." Hawthorne's "Snow have in language and literature. They have individual copies of the last book. The school copy of the former, however, has to be passed from pupil to pupil.

ANNUAL TAX ROUND-UP.

Assessor Yost Calls Upon Taxpayers to File Their Lists of Real and Personal Property.

City Assessor Yost Calls Upon Taxpayers to File Their Lists of Real and Personal Property, together with their values, at any time between January 1. 1859, and February 15. A failure or refusal may subject him to a forfeiture of \$190 to operate in the vicinity and furnish small garrisons at such other points as may become necessary.

This, I believe, will be the best disposition to disposition to failed the with the 250 or the present college of the list may obtain a state of the present collection. The present collection of \$190 to the present

"This, I believe, will be the best disposi "This, I believe, will be the best disposition to make of our troops when they arrive. Should this be approved, the troops
at each station should be promptly furuished when asked for by the evacuation
commission, so as to be at their stations
in time to relieve Spanish garrisons and
prevent occupation by insurgent troops
concentrated near most of the designated
places. I consider the number of troops
ramed in the accompanying table as the
smallest that should be in the island, not
including those now in the department of
Santiago. In fixing this number. I have
been governed by the following considerabeen governed by the following consider:

tions:
 Cuba is, and for a long time has bee Fourth ward—Drug store, 1730-12 Holly storest, ward—Pharmacy, 601 Southwest houlevard.

Sixth ward—Pharmacy, Independence avenue and Charlotte street.

Seventh ward—Pharmacy, 2001 Independence avenue and Charlotte street.

Seventh ward—Pharmacy, 2001 Independence avenue, Eighth ward—Southwest corner Twelfth street and Highland avenue.

Ninth ward—Southeast corner Eighteenth street and Brooklyn avenue.

Tenth ward—Twenty-fourth street and Prospect avenue.

Eleventh ward—Westport avenue and Washington street.

Twelfth ward—Southeast corner Fifteenth street and Jackson avenue.

Fourteenth ward—Southeast corner Fifteenth street and Eleventh ward—Southeast corner Fifteenth street and Jackson avenue.

Fourteenth ward—Frank N. Johnson, corner Independence and Elmwood avenues.

cal friction.

"Many of these people are very ignorant "Many of these people are very ignorant, few understand what independence and ilberty mean, or have fixed ideas as to what the future of their country will or should be. It will require tact and force to harmonize the conflicting interests and insure order. If a large force occupies the island as scon as Spain evacuates, it can under favorable conditions, be much reduced in a few months. But it will be very unfortunate to begin with so small a force and be obliged to increase it. Very respectfully.

"Major General Volunteers."

The table of proposed stations of United States troops submitted by General Wade shows a total of 50,990 troops, distributed as follows:

Province of Pinar del Rio (2001)

shows a total of 50,000 troops, distributed as follows:
Province of Pinar del Rio, 2,000: province of Havana, 24,000: province of Matanzas, 10,000: province of Panta Clara, 10,000: province of Puerto Principe, 2,000: province of Santiago, 1,000.
The towns at which the troops are to be stationed, with the numbers, are as follows:

Statoneo, with the numbers, are as localows:
Guanajay, 1,000 infantry: Mariel, 1,000 infantry: Pinar del Rio, 1,000 infantry: Havana, 2,200 infantry, and 2,000 eavalry: Matanzas, 7,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry: Cardenas, 2,000 infantry; Cientuegos, 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry: Trinidad, 2,000 infantry: Sagua in Grande, 1,000 infantry: Santa Clara, 1,000 infantry; Placetos, 1,000 infantry; Sancti Spiritus, 1,000 infantry; Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, 1,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry: Manzanilla, 1,000 infantry.

The totals show forty-five regiments of infantry and five of cavalry. There is also light artillery as follows: Hayana, four batteries; Matanzas, two batteries; total, six batteries of 1,30 men. The Chicago Great Western Rallway Sells Homeseekers' Excursion tickets on the first and third Tuesday of each month to points North and West at very low rates.

The Twin City Special.

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I was a sufferer for eight years from that most distressing of all diseases, Eczema. I tried some of the best physicians in the country, but they did me little good. The palms of my hands were covered, and would become inflamed; little white blisters at first would appear, then they would peel off, leav-ing a red, smooth surface which would burn like fire and itch; well, there is no name for It. On the inside of the upper part of both my limbs, great red blotches, not unlike hives, would appear, and as soon as I became warm, the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would lie awake all night and scratch and almost go wild. I heard of Curr-CURA REMEDIES, got a box of CULTUURA (oint ment), a bottle of Curreuga Resonventand gave them a thorough trial, and after a few applications I noticed the reinesss and inflam-mation disappear; before I had used one bor there was not a sign of Eczena left. I can truthfully assert that \$2.00 worth of Curreura Resumes correl me REMEDIES cured me.

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With that she rose hurriedly and left the suction, although at the moment there was being offered for sale a chair worth 59 cents and the highest bin but \$16.

The late Dr. Bliss was for many years General Sherman's physician. Once when the Soldier complained. 'Your stuff's doing me no good,' he replied. Take Shakes-pears's advice, then, and throw it to the dogs.' There are too many valuable dogs in our neighborhood," replied Sherman. THE JOURNAL-10° PER WEEK

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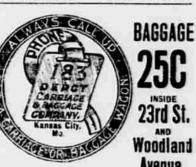
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